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sonal acquaintance with many of the participants in the great era of the establishment of California as a state of remarkable individuality. It is not to be expected that all her opinions will be accepted with wholeheartedness, for she is forced to discuss debatable questions; but there can be no denying the fact that she has presented a vivid narrative. She knew many of the leading men of the state in the days of the gold discovery, she was able from important survivors of the old Mexican rule to secure valuable details of life under the mission fathers, she has been a part and a prophet of the modern growth of the new California which in this year is doubly celebrating its importance. This volume will be an entertaining commentary on the volumes of statistics which will be accumulated by visitors who bend their way to the two fairs in celebration of the Panama Canal.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Missionary Explorers among the American Indians. Edited by

Mary Gay Humphreys. xii and 306 pp. Ills., index. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1913. \$1.50. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$.

The "Soldiers of the Cross," as the editor who compiles the life-stories of these Evangelical Missionaries calls them, bore no small part in opening up our country. The career of the Puritan apostle of the Indians, John Eliot, is too well known to need comment. The life-work of Samson Occum, the full-blooded Mohegan Indian, shows the temper of his age. Thus the prominent Presbyterian clergymen and revolutionary patriot, Dr. Samuel Buell, of East Hampton, L. I., exclaims on the occasion of Occum's trial sermon as a Presbyterian minister: "He is the ornament of the Christian Religion, and glory of the Indian Nation." And Occum, himself, on a visit to England, writes of the Anglican Bishops, with Puritan view-point: "I think they a good deal resemble the Anti-Christian Popes." David Brainerd, a typical Independent, suffers expulsion from Yale College, rather than apologize for a criticism, made in private conversation, and reported to the faculty, of the private prayer of a college tutor. Marcus Whitman blazed the trail to Oregon, but in the end he and his wife were murdered by the Indian neophytes. Stephen Riggs and his wife evangelized the Sioux, and turned the Bible into their language. Colorado was the main field of John Lewis Dyer's effort, where he closed his career as chaplain of the State Senate.

D. H. B.

The Fountain of Youth. By Charles Tenney Jackson. 343 pp. Ills.

Outing Publishing Co., New York, 1915. \$2. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$.

One of *Outing's* out-in-the-open tales, a conversational account of the wandering of two brain-fagged New York business men amid the bayous of Louisiana in a native dugout. Their Old Town, Maine, canoe, shipped from Boston, went down with the steamer that carried it. Their route took them from New Orleans, through the Barataria swamps to Grand Isle, and back. On one occasion a motor boat, known in the bayou patois as a "gazzoline," helped them on their way. At the Isle Dernière they recalled the hurricane of 1854, celebrated in the story of Lafcadio Hearn called "Chita."

D. H. B.

The Scotch-Irish in America. By Henry Jones Ford. viii and 607 pp.

Index. Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J., 1915. \$2. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6$.

A sympathetic tracing of the influence of the Scotch-Irish people in the formation and development of the United States, by the practiced hand of the able Professor of Politics at Princeton University. Although its subject-matter is very much the same as that of another book of similar character, recently noticed in these pages, it is based on original research into the British State Papers, bearing on the subject, with a view to throwing fresh light upon a topic that has been the subject of no little discussion. The settling of Ulster, by dispossessing the native inhabitants, and introducing another race with a different creed, is shown to be a particular instance of a not uncommon occurrence in history, the colonizing of a captured territory by a conquering race, and the deportation of the conquered people. The influences which formed a distinct type of racial character are pointed out, the emigration of the new strain to this country is described, the part played in Indian wars is made clear, the growth, as well as the beginning of the Presbyterian Church in